

## § 71.73

## 14 CFR Ch. I (1–1–01 Edition)

from 1,200 feet above the surface of the earth to the overlying or adjacent controlled airspace.

(f) The airspace areas listed as offshore airspace areas in subpart E of FAA Order 7400.9H (incorporated by reference, see § 71.1) that are designated in international airspace within areas of domestic radio navigational signal or ATC radar coverage, and within which domestic ATC procedures are applied. Unless otherwise specified, each airspace area extends upward from a specified, altitude up to, but not including, 18,000 feet MSL.

[Amdt. 71–14, 56 FR 65654, Dec. 17, 1991, as amended by Amdt. 71–19, 58 FR 12137, Mar. 2, 1993; Amdt. 71–16, 58 FR 15259, Mar. 19, 1993; Amdt. 71–20, 58 FR 36299, July 6, 1993; Amdt. 71–21, 58 FR 44127, Aug. 19, 1993; Amdt. 71–23, 59 FR 43035, Aug. 22, 1994; Amdt. 71–26, 60 FR 47267, Sept. 12, 1995; Amdt. 71–28, 61 FR 48404, Sept. 13, 1996; Amdt. 71–29, 62 FR 52492, Oct. 8, 1997; Amdt. 71–30, 63 FR 50140, Sept. 21, 1998; Amdt. 71–31, 64 FR 50444, Sept. 17, 1999; Amdt. 71–32, 65 FR 56467, Sept. 19, 2000]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 65 FR 56467, Sept. 19, 2000, paragraphs (b), (c), (d), (e), and (f) of § 71.71 were amended by removing the words “FAA Order 7400.9G” each place they appear and adding, in their place, the words “FAA Order 7400.9H”, effective Sept. 16, 2000, through Sept. 15, 2001.

### § 71.73 Classification of Federal airways.

Federal airways are classified as follows:

- (a) Colored Federal airways:
  - (1) Green Federal airways.
  - (2) Amber Federal airways.
  - (3) Red Federal airways.
  - (4) Blue Federal airways.
- (b) VOR Federal airways.

### § 71.75 Extent of Federal airways.

(a) Each Federal airway is based on a center line that extends from one navigational aid or intersection to another navigational aid (or through several navigational aids or intersections) specified for that airway.

(b) Unless otherwise specified:

(1) Each Federal airway includes the airspace within parallel boundary lines 4 miles each side of the center line. Where an airway changes direction, it includes that airspace enclosed by extending the boundary lines of the airway segments until they meet.

(2) Where the changeover point for an airway segment is more than 51 miles from either of the navigational aids defining that segment, and—

(i) The changeover point is midway between the navigational aids, the airway includes the airspace between lines diverging at angles of 4.5° from the center line at each navigational aid and extending until they intersect opposite the changeover point; or

(ii) The changeover point is not midway between the navigational aids, the airway includes the airspace between lines diverging at angles of 4.5° from the center line at the navigational aid more distant from the changeover point, and extending until they intersect with the bisector of the angle of the center lines at the changeover point; and between lines connecting these points of intersection and the navigational aid nearer to the changeover point.

(3) Where an airway terminates at a point or intersection more than 51 miles from the closest associated navigational aid, it includes the additional airspace within lines diverging at angles of 4.5° from the center line extending from the associated navigational aid to a line perpendicular to the center line at the termination point.

(4) Where an airway terminates, it includes the airspace within a circle centered at the specified navigational aid or intersection having a diameter equal to the airway width at that point. However, an airway does not extend into an oceanic control area.

(c) Unless otherwise specified—

(1) Each Federal airway includes that airspace extending upward from 1,200 feet above the surface of the earth to, but not including, 18,000 feet MSL, except that Federal airways for Hawaii have no upper limits. Variations of the lower limits of an airway are expressed in digits representing hundreds of feet above the surface or MSL and, unless otherwise specified, apply to the segment of an airway between adjoining navigational aids or intersections; and

(2) The airspace of a Federal airway, within the lateral limits of a Class E airspace area with a lower floor, has a floor coincident with the floor of that area.

## Federal Aviation Administration, DOT

## Pt. 73, SFAR 53

(d) A Federal airway does not include the airspace of a prohibited area.

### § 71.77 [Reserved]

### § 71.79 Designation of VOR Federal airways.

Unless otherwise specified the place names appearing in the descriptions of airspace areas in subpart E of FAA Order 7400.9H (incorporated by reference, see § 71.1) designated as VOR Federal airways indicate VOR or VORTAC navigational facilities identified by those names.

[Amdt. 71-14, 56 FR 65654, Dec. 17, 1991, as amended by Amdt. 71-20, 58 FR 36299, July 6, 1993; Amdt. 71-23, 59 FR 43035, Aug. 22, 1994; Amdt. 71-26, 60 FR 47267, Sept. 12, 1995; Amdt. 71-28, 61 FR 48404, Sept. 13, 1996; Amdt. 71-29, 62 FR 52492, Oct. 8, 1997; Amdt. 71-30, 63 FR 50140, Sept. 21, 1998; Amdt. 71-31, 64 FR 50445, Sept. 17, 1999; Amdt. 71-32, 65 FR 56468, Sept. 19, 2000]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 65 FR 56468, Sept. 19, 2000, § 71.79 was amended by removing the words “FAA Order 7400.9G” and adding, in their place, the words “FAA Order 7400.9H”, effective Sept. 16, 2000, through Sept. 15, 2001.

### Subparts F–G [Reserved]

### Subpart H—Reporting Points

#### § 71.901 Applicability.

Unless otherwise designated:

(a) Each reporting point listed in subpart H of FAA Order 7400.9H (incorporated by reference, see § 71.1) applies to all directions of flight. In any case where a geographic location is designated as a reporting point for less than all airways passing through that point, or for a particular direction of flight along an airway only, it is so indicated by including the airways or direction of flight in the designation of geographical location.

(b) Place names appearing in the reporting point descriptions indicate

VOR or VORTAC facilities identified by those names.

[Amdt. 71-14, 56 FR 65654, Dec. 17, 1991, as amended by Amdt. 71-20, 58 FR 36299, July 6, 1993; Amdt. 71-23, 59 FR 43035, Aug. 22, 1994; Amdt. 71-26, 60 FR 47267, Sept. 12, 1995; Amdt. 71-28, 61 FR 48404, Sept. 13, 1996; Amdt. 71-29, 62 FR 52492, Oct. 8, 1997; Amdt. 71-30, 63 FR 50140, Sept. 21, 1998; Amdt. 71-31, 64 FR 50445, Sept. 17, 1999; Amdt. 71-32, 65 FR 56468, Sept. 19, 2000]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 65 FR 56468, Sept. 19, 2000, paragraph (a) of § 71.901 was amended by removing the words “FAA Order 7400.9G” and adding, in their place, the words “FAA Order 7400.9H”, effective Sept. 16, 2000, through Sept. 15, 2001.

## PART 73—SPECIAL USE AIRSPACE

SPECIAL FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATION NO.  
53

### Subpart A—General

Sec.

73.1 Applicability.

73.3 Special use airspace.

73.5 Bearings; radials; miles.

### Subpart B—Restricted Areas

73.11 Applicability.

73.13 Restrictions.

73.15 Using agency.

73.17 Controlling agency.

73.19 Reports by using agency.

### Subpart C—Prohibited Areas

73.81 Applicability.

73.83 Restrictions.

73.85 Using agency.

AUTHORITY: 49 U.S.C. 106(g), 40103, 40113, 40120; E.O. 10854, 24 FR 9565, 3 CFR, 1959–1963 Comp., p. 389.

SOURCE: 46 FR 779, Jan. 2, 1981, unless otherwise noted.

SPECIAL FEDERAL AVIATION REGULATION  
NO. 53—ESTABLISHMENT OF WARNING  
AREAS IN THE AIRSPACE OVERLYING  
THE WATERS BETWEEN 3 AND 12 NAU-  
TICAL MILES FROM THE UNITED  
STATES COAST

1. *Applicability.* This rule establishes warning areas in the same location as nonregulatory warning areas previously designated over international waters. This special regulation does not affect the validity of any nonregulatory warning area which is designated over international waters beyond 12 nautical miles from the coast of the United